

**Abstract**

The purpose of this study was to determine whether there were differences in the prevalence of risk factors for coronary artery disease between men who had been exposed to asbestos and those who had not. The subjects included 609 men from the National Longitudinal Mortality Study who had been exposed to asbestos at work and 609 men from the same study who had not been exposed to asbestos at work. The subjects were matched by age, race, education, and marital status. The prevalence of risk factors for coronary artery disease was determined by questionnaire. The results showed that the prevalence of risk factors for coronary artery disease was higher among men who had been exposed to asbestos than among men who had not been exposed to asbestos. The results also showed that the prevalence of risk factors for coronary artery disease was higher among men who had been exposed to asbestos than among men who had not been exposed to asbestos.

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